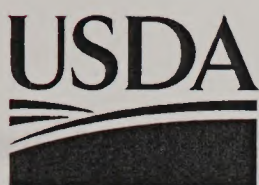


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

25 B114
U6I84



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Agricultural
Marketing
Service

Livestock and
Seed Program

Items of Interest in Seed Control

Fall 2002

Northeast Seed Analyst Workshop	1
Trueness-to-Variety Grow-Out Trials to be Planted Soon	1
How We Conduct Trueness-to-Variety Trials	2
Varietal Labeling Policy Statement	3
Questions and Answers	3
Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch Relocation Update	4
Reserve Seed Collection Information	5
Address and Personnel Changes Requested	5
Suggestions for the Items of Interest in Seed Control	5
Federal Seed Act Case Settled	6
Ryegrass Fluorescence List	7
Additions and Deletions of Plant Variety Protection Certificates	10

Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch
Room 209, Building 306, BARC-East
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2325
Regulatory: 301-504-9430; Fax 301-504-8098
Testing: 301-504-8089; Fax 301-504-8098
<http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsg/seed.htm>

USDA
NATIONAL LIBRARY
2002 NOV -5 A 12:58
CUMULATIVE
ACQUISITION

Courtesy Copy

NORTHEAST SEED ANALYSTS WORKSHOP

Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch Botanist Patsy Jackson traveled to Harrisburg, PA, to attend the Northeast Seed Analysts Workshop (NESAW) hosted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture September 25-26, 2002.

Ms. Jackson conducted a training session using four different Bromus spp. seed study sets. Seed study sets consisting of known mixtures of closely related species are used to help train seed analysts to identify seeds of different species that closely resemble each other. Representatives of State seed laboratories of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, New York Department of Horticultural Sciences, and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture attended, as well as a representative of Seedway, Inc.

Highlights included a presentation by Ellen Chirco (NY) on identification of exotic seeds. Marcello Mangano (NJ) handed out copies of a scientific article entitled, "Identification of Annual and Perennial Ryegrass Using Reversed-Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography" by Glenn W. Freeman and Marcello J. Mangano that will be published in Seed Technology, Vol. 24, No. 1, 2002. Chuck Boettinger (PA) led a discussion on fatuoid oats, also known as false wild oats. [See Questions and Answers article in the Summer 2002 Items of Interest in Seed Control for information about fatuoid oats.]

We thank the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for hosting this year's NESAW meeting. They will also be hosting next year's meeting. Since 1979, NESAW has met annually for the purpose of promoting uniformity in seed testing and exploring new seed testing technologies. By the group's preference, NESAW is unstructured in that it has no officers, dues, constitution, or by-laws. State and Federal laboratories volunteer to host the meetings and NESAW participants select the topics covered.

For information regarding this article contact Botanist Patsy Jackson (301-504-8177; patsy.jackson@usda.gov).

TRUENESS-TO-VARIETY GROW-OUT TRIALS TO BE PLANTED SOON

The Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch is planning trueness-to-variety grow-out trials for winter small grains. One trial will be at Salisbury, NC, conducted by Raymond Coltrain of North Carolina State University. The other will be at Manhattan, KS, conducted by Vernon Schaffer of Kansas State University. The North Carolina trial will have southern adapted varieties while the Kansas trial will focus on midwestern varieties. We currently have about 400 samples for the North Carolina trial, not including checks. Samples for the Kansas trial are about 150 at this writing.

These trials are conducted in order to enforce the variety labeling provisions of the Federal Seed Act. We will be looking for seed lots that are varietal mixtures or mislabeled as to variety. We hope to have good participation from the States, as we have always had in the past.

For information regarding this article contact Horticulturist Al Burgoon (301-504-8138; al.burgoon@usda.gov).

HOW WE CONDUCT TRUENESS-TO-VARIETY TRIALS

Periodically the Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch selects kinds of crops to be grown out for purposes of determining trueness-to-variety (TTV). Once a crop kind is selected we ask State officials to send any samples of those particular kinds they wish to have include in these trials. As a cooperative service to the States, we do not require that the seed in these samples come from interstate shipments. Varieties of crops with different maturity dates such as corn and soybean, or different types like soft wheat (red and white) and hard red winter wheat, or spring and winter oat, are grouped by maturity or type and sent to different parts of the United States to be grown in the area where they are best adapted. Usually the grow-out trial is done in conjunction with a university or State experiment station in a particular area. We contact seed certification agencies and originators of the varieties to acquire representative samples (checks) of breeder seed, if available, for the varieties in the trials. Our cooperator plants the samples as we direct and keeps them free of weeds. In some cases, an additional plot will be planted and sprayed with a specific herbicide to determine if samples of seed sold as herbicide resistant varieties are accurately labeled. The cooperator observes the plant characteristics throughout the growing season and makes notes on those samples that do not appear to be the kind or variety labeled.

Once or twice during the year at the time when characteristics can best be determined, our Variety Specialist Al Burgoon goes to the location where the trials are held and with the help of the cooperator decides if the growing plants are the same as the check, and if observable characteristics meet the definition of the variety. When off-type plants are found, a count of the plant population and the number of off-types is made so percentages can be determined. Over a period of years samples of all major agricultural and vegetable kinds and varieties are tested. Some kinds are grown every year and some on a rotating basis. Grass seedlings are started in the greenhouse until they are large enough to transplant into the field. Some tests' such as phenol, fluorescence, electrophoresis, and herbicide resistance are conducted by our staff in the laboratory, greenhouse, or growth chamber to determine TTV of certain kinds.

In both field and laboratory tests we look for distinct differences between the known variety check sample and the submitted sample. When several samples of the same variety are grouped together in a trial, and the check sample is in the group, the differences are easily observed. Occasionally we will find the check sample to be mislabeled, and in those cases we notify the person who provided us the sample of our results so they can review their procedures to determine why it is mislabeled. This is a great opportunity for a company to have us provide check tests at no charge to them. If no off-types are noted, we usually do not notify the person providing the check sample. Some companies feel if they do not provide a check sample that we will not test their variety. If a company or originator does not send check samples, we conduct the trial and observe the results comparing them to other samples of the same variety and comparing the growing plant to the description from the originator or the one we have made based on characteristics we have determined the variety to have. Often the public is invited to the field when characteristics are most discernable.

There have been times when all samples, including certified seed, of a given variety have been found to be mislabeled. This is especially true in grasses and vegetable kinds where

selection has been made over a long period of time for different genotypes, there has been a genetic drift, or contamination has been inadvertently introduced into the variety. Sometimes we find a sample that is not distinct, uniform, and stable and segregation is still occurring so it does not meet the definition of a variety. This is often the case where a new genetic trait is introduced into an existing variety, like herbicide resistance into soybean with the new variety being released after only 2-3 generations.

In summary, we encourage all persons who originate a variety to supply information on testing procedures, check samples, and varietal descriptions because they are in the best position to know the true characteristics of their variety. We welcome those who originate the variety to go to the field trials with us to observe the plants of their varieties and all others in the trial.

For information on this article contact Seed Marketing Specialist Harold Laswell (301-504-8426; harold.laswell@usda.gov).

VARIETAL LABELING POLICY STATEMENT

AMS published a policy statement entitled, "Enforcement of the Varietal Labeling Provisions of the Federal Seed Act" in the Federal Register (Vol. 67, No. 185) September 24, 2002. The purpose of this policy statement is to make clear that AMS has a comprehensive compliance program in place that monitors and tests seed shipped in interstate commerce for truthful varietal labeling. The policy statement is also on our web site.

For further information contact Chief, Richard Payne (301-504-9430; richard.payne2@usda.gov).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. If Poa annua (annual bluegrass) is a noxious weed in lawn seed mixtures, is it noxious in all cases, i.e., if it is present in a flower mixture, or does it vary from State to State?

A. Six northeastern States (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia) that list undesirable grass seeds (UGS) as noxious-weed seeds have Poa annua on their noxious-weed seed lists. If Poa annua is found in bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, chewings fescue, hard fescue, red fescue, varieties of named turf-type tall fescue, varieties of perennial ryegrass, and/or mixtures containing any of these grasses in these states, it is considered a noxious weed. If Poa annua is found in a mixture of unnamed "Variety Not Stated" (VNS) perennial ryegrass and VNS or non-turf-type tall fescue, it would not be considered noxious in these six states. Also, these six States do not consider Poa annua to be noxious in other kinds of agricultural seeds.

Several other States have Poa annua on their noxious-weed seed lists, with provisions varying from State to State. New York considers Poa annua noxious in lawn seed only (unless Poa annua is included as a kind on the seed label). Tennessee considers Poa annua noxious in lawn and turf seed. Alaska, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, South Dakota, and Texas consider Poa annua noxious-weed seed in all agricultural seed (including grass seed) shipped into their State.

Since there are no requirements under the Federal Seed Act for flower seeds, it is advisable to contact the States for their interpretation of the noxious-weed seed requirements for flowers seeds shipped into their State.

Q. Is it necessary to continue to use the same variety name for a variety whose Plant Variety Protection (PVP) has expired and the company that was issued the PVP certificate no longer exists?

A. Once a variety name is used it can never be altered. Companies come and go and new owners want to change the names of the varieties to suit the new company trend, but the Federal Seed Act Regulations do not allow this practice.

Q. Can a seed lot of soybean containing two varieties be labeled as ABC1 - 80 percent and ABC2 - 20 percent without being labeled as either a "blend" or "mixture?"

A. Yes. The Federal Seed Act (FSA) does not require soybean to be labeled with the words "mixture" or "blend." Only seed mixtures intended for lawn and turf purposes are required to have the designation as a mixture on the label, according to section 212.12a of the FSA Regulations. Some States, however, require blend or mixture on the label for certain kinds other than lawn or turf seeds. Check with State officials where you ship to be certain.

For information about these questions and answers contact Seed Marketing Specialist Harold Laswell (301-504-8426; harold.laswell@usda.gov).

SEED REGULATORY AND TESTING BRANCH RELOCATION UPDATE

As written in the Summer 2002 Items of Interest in Seed Control, it is official that the Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch (SRTB) will relocate from its current site in Beltsville, MD, to a new facility in Gastonia, NC. The relocation is scheduled to take place in February 2003. The new facility will be one floor consisting of approximately 10,000 square feet. Building permits are in the process of being obtained and construction is expected to begin in early November.

There seems to be a variety of speculation and curiosity circulating about the move and which SRTB employees are relocating to North Carolina. Official notification of the move was received by SRTB employees October 8, 2002. Individual decisions about relocating are to be submitted no later than November 4, 2002. Employees choosing to relocate are to report for duty March 9, 2003. We will keep you updated as new information about the relocation becomes available.

For information regarding this article contact Chief Richard Payne (301-504-9430; richard.payne2@usda.gov).

RESERVE SEED COLLECTION INFORMATION

Our Reserve Seed Collection (RSC) consists of more than 700 different seed species. The list of seed species, available through the RSC, is on our Web site at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsg/seed.htm> under "Seed Resource."

If your Registered Seed Technologist exam is scheduled soon, please send your requests no later than mid-December. The Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch may be under time constraints at the beginning of the year with the upcoming relocation.

To request seed samples from the RSC, enclose envelopes labeled with the number and corresponding scientific names you are requesting and arrange in numerical order. For a quicker response, send no more than 150 requests at a time. Instructions are also on our Web site for your convenience.

Requests should be mailed to:

Leigh Wiltison-Allen
Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch
LS, AMS, USDA
Building 306, Room, 213, BARC-East
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2325

ADDRESS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES REQUESTED

Although the "Items of Interest in Seed Control" is now an electronic only publication, paper correspondence still is our primary means of communication with our customers. If you receive other information from us, please keep us informed of any name, title, personnel, mailing address, or e-mail changes so that we can keep our records current.

Seed control officials: Please tell us when higher level personnel (*i.e.*, Secretaries, Commissioners, Directors, *etc.*) changes are made, including address and title changes, so we can promptly update our records and mailing lists.

Contact Seed Marketing Specialist Jeri Irwin with any changes (301-504-9188; jeri.irwin@usda.gov).

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ITEMS OF INTEREST IN SEED CONTROL

We welcome ideas or articles you feel should be included in this publication. If you wish to submit an article, please send it to:

Jeri Irwin
Attention: Items of Interest in Seed Control
Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch
Livestock and Seed Program, AMS, USDA
Room 209, Building 306, BARC-East
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2325
E-mail: jeri.irwin@usda.gov, Fax: 301-504-8098

FEDERAL SEED ACT CASE SETTLED

The following case was settled administratively under the Federal Seed Act between July 1 and September 30, 2002. Under the administrative settlement procedure, the Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch and the firm agreed to settle the case for the amount specified, with the firm neither admitting nor denying the charges:

- Turf Seed, Inc., Hubbard, OR, has paid \$1,050 for a case involving four seed shipments. The alleged violations, while not the same for all shipments, were false labeling of noxious-weed seeds and pure seed percentage; failure to show the name and rate of occurrence of noxious-weed seeds; and shipping seed containing prohibited noxious-weed seeds. Seed regulatory officials in Virginia cooperated in the initial sampling and inspection.

RYEGRASS FLUORESCENCE LIST

We have had no changes from the National Grass Variety Review Board (NGVRB) since our last issue. For your convenience we are including the list here.

Perennial Ryegrass Variety Name	Percent Varietal Fluorescence	Perennial Ryegrass Variety Name	Percent Varietal Fluorescence
246	0.27%	Calypso	1.29%
2CB	1.97%	Calypso II	0.47%
856	0.87%	Catalina	3.18%
89-90	2.15%	Cathedral	0.85%
90-14 ¹	7.12%	Chaparral	1.62%
96-KSOS-L-1-PR-WVPB-C-24 ¹	6.50%	Charger II ³	0.54%
A +	6.23%	Charisma	2.39%
Academy	2.33%	Chatham ³	2.11%
Accent	0.56%	Churchill	2.93%
Accolade	4.83%	Cinderella	1.59%
Accord	4.08%	CIS-PR72 (Stellar) ¹	2.20%
Achiever	0.93%	Citation III	0.96%
Admire	2.37%	Commander	1.02%
Advent	0.14%	Covet	2.71%
Affinity	0.77%	Cutter	1.65%
Affirmed	2.59%	Dancer	0.78%
Agresso	2.00%	Dandy	2.00%
AllSport	0.92%	Delaware Dwarf	2.60%
All*Star	0.47%	Derby Supreme	2.85%
Allaire II	1.15%	Dillon	4.14%
APM	0.59%	Divine	3.09%
Aquarius	0.97%	DS95-201 (Enchanted) ¹	1.12%
Aquarius 3	1.24%	Easy Livin'	1.50%
Archer	1.51%	Ecologic	1.49%
A.S.A.P.	1.42%	Edge	1.73%
Ascend	3.09%	Elegance	1.51%
ASP410	0.18%	Elf	0.75%
Assure	0.72%	Elfkin	0.89%
Bayou ¹	1.33%	Elite	4.84%
Bedford	1.40%	Envy	0.22%
Bella	0.65%	EP39 (Pronto II) ¹	1.75%
Blackhawk	1.17%	Equal	1.98%
Blazer III	1.18%	Esquire ¹	3.10%
Boardwalk	2.72%	Esteem	0.43%
Breeze	1.57%	Evening Shade	1.17%
Brightstar	1.79%	Exacta	1.22%
Brightstar II ³	2.24%	Excel ³	1.53%
Brightstar SLT	0.55%	Express	4.00%
Buccaneer	7.44%	Extreme	1.32%
Buccaneer II	5.48%	Fiesta II ³	1.14%
CIS-MBH	1.27%	Fiesta 3	1.02%
C-21	6.28%	Galaxy	1.19%
Cabo	1.24%	Gallery	0.83%
Caddieshack	1.57%	Gator	0.88%
Caliente	0.74%	Gator II	2.50%

Perennial Ryegrass Variety Name	Percent Varietal Fluorescence	Perennial Ryegrass Variety Name	Percent Varietal Fluorescence
Gettysburg	2.74%	Paragon (MML, TMI-MML) ¹	0.88%
Goalkeeper	0.82%	Passport ³	1.06%
Greenland	1.20%	Patriot II	0.42%
Grimalda	2.00%	Patriot 3	2.10%
Headstart	2.09%	Pearl	1.86%
High Life	1.59%	Pearl II	1.00%
Icon	2.21%	Pegasus	2.41%
Imagine	1.31%	Pennant	0.50%
Integra	0.12%	Pennant II	1.63%
Jet	0.84%	Phantom	2.19%
Jiffie	6.06%	Pick Lp Q-93 ¹	6.44%
Laredo	0.53%	Pleasure	4.09%
Legacy	0.37%	Pleasure XL	1.11%
LF-100 (Continental) ¹	5.88%	PR8820	0.79%
Lindsay	1.72%	Prelude	1.72%
Line Drive	2.72%	Prelude II	2.25%
Linn	5.00%	Prelude III	0.59%
Lowgrow ³	1.31%	Prizm	0.71%
Lowgrow II	1.35%	Prosport	1.36%
LRF-94-C8 ¹	0.64%	Protocol	4.30%
Lynx	4.19%	Protocol II ¹	5.28%
Magic	1.21%	Prowler	0.21%
Magic II	1.36%	PST-2BR (Citation Fore) ¹	0.13%
Majesty	1.59%	Quickstart	0.18%
Manhattan II ³	0.65%	Quick Trans	0.11%
Manhattan 3 ³	0.88%	R2	1.25%
Mardi Gras	1.07%	Racer	1.23%
Monterey	2.64%	Racer 2	0.18%
Monterey II	1.94%	Regency	0.99%
Morningstar	0.87%	Repell	0.33%
MP5 (PDQ) ¹	4.65%	Repell II ³	1.56%
MP58 (Splendor) ¹	0.44%	Repell III	0.80%
MRF 41 (Federation) ¹	2.74%	Reveille	2.00%
Mulligan	1.86%	Riviera	0.58%
Navajo ³	0.37%	Riviera II	1.08%
Newlinn	5.85%	Roadrunner	2.53%
Nexus	2.01%	Rodeo II	2.47%
NightHawk	1.39%	Rosalin	3.26%
Nobility	7.53%	Rutgers 8000 (Inspire) ¹	0.38%
Nomad	1.03%	Saturn II	0.85%
Nova	1.00%	Secretariat	1.49%
Omega 3	0.73%	Seville ³	0.33%
Omni	0.51%	Sherwood	1.08%
Pageant	2.22%	Shining Star	0.10%
Pageant II ¹	3.32%	SkyHawk	2.09%
Palmer	1.04%	Sol	0.55%
Palmer II	1.51%	Sonata	1.20%
Palmer III	0.23%	Splendid	0.89%
Panther	1.18%	SR 4100 ³	0.37%

Perennial Ryegrass Variety Name	Percent Varietal Fluorescence	Perennial Ryegrass Variety Name	Percent Varietal Fluorescence
SR 4200	0.34%	Wizard ³	2.57%
SR 4500 (SRX NJPR, SRX 4NJPR, SRX 4500) ¹	0.24%	WVPB-PR-C-2, C-2 ¹	8.65%
Stallion Select	2.37%	WVPB-93-KFK ¹	3.84%
Stallion Supreme	1.16%	WVPB-PR-Koos-95-9 (Breeze II) ¹	6.85%
Stardance	1.90%	WVPB-PR-RS-2 ¹	1.59%
Statesman	1.27%	WVPB-XB-2 ¹	26.71%
Statesman II	8.42%	WVPB-XP-6 ¹	21.69%
Summerset	0.41%	WX9-2000 (Seville II) ¹	1.33%
Sunshine	2.65%	Yorktown III	1.42%
Superstar	3.46%		
Target ³	3.28%	Annual	Percent
Tonga	11.53%	Ryegrass	Varietal
TopGun	1.15%	Variety Name	Fluorescence
Top Hat	0.77%		
Topeka	2.34%	Florida 80	98.89%
Tove	17.48%	Grazer	99.78%
Twister	3.85%	Gulf	99.02%
Vail	0.82%	Jackson	98.80%
Vantage	2.19%	Magnolia ²	---
Vibrant ¹	4.30%	Marshall	96.00%
Vivid	1.24%	Passerel Plus	98.83%
Vixen	2.53%	Rio ¹	98.97%
Wilmington	0.17%	Surrey	98.91%
Wind Dance	1.17%	TAM 90	98.45%
Wind Star	0.47%		

¹ Experimental Designation and/or Variety.

² Exempt from varietal fluorescence testing calculations.

³ The NGVRB is now listing OECD synonym names. **These names are not acceptable for sale in the United States** and are included for informational purposes. The variety and its OECD synonym shown in italics are: Brightstar II-*Polarstar*, Charger II-*Fairway*, Chatham-*Catia*, Excel-*Romadera*, Fiesta II-*Pickwick*, Lowgrow-*Lex86*, Lowgrow II-*Sunbright*, Manhattan II-*Numan*, Manhattan 3-*Triman*, Navajo-*Comanche*, Passport-*Romeo*, Repel II-*Verdi*, Seville-*Leonardo*, SR4100-*Athena*, Target-*Libra*, and Wizard-*Sardinero*.

Additions and Deletions
Of
Plant Variety Protection
Certificates

PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATES
(Issued August 24, 2002 through October 31, 2002)

KIND VARIETY	APPLICANT	TITLE V (GEN.)	1994 PVP	KIND VARIETY	APPLICANT	TITLE V (GEN.)	1994 PVP
BEAN, FIELD Hooter	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y	PEA, FIELD Ariel	New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd.		Y
ROG331	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.		Y	Cruiser	New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd.		Y
BEAN, GARDEN Baby Bop	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y	Hero Journey	ProGene L.L.C. ProGene L.L.C.		Y Y
Castano	Syngenta Seeds, Inc. - Vegetables		Y	Rodeo	Cebeco Seeds B.V.	Y (3)	Y
DORAL	Syngenta Seeds, Inc. - Vegetables		Y	SW BELFIELD SW CAPRI	Svalof Weibull AB Svalof Weibull AB	Y (3) Y (3)	Y Y
Ebro	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y	SW PARADE SW PRIZE	Svalof Weibull AB Svalof Weibull AB	Y (3) Y (3)	Y Y
ESQUIRE	Syngenta Seeds, Inc. - Vegetables		Y	SW SALUTE POTATO	Svalof Weibull AB	Y (3)	Y
Hurricane	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y	Sandy Sylvia	Germicopa S.A. Germicopa S.A.		Y Y
Lynx	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y	RAPE Plainsman	Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station	Y (2)	Y
Preakness	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y	SOYBEAN DP 5767 RR	D&P Technology Holding Corp.		Y
Tapia	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y	S24-12 Surge	Syngenta Seeds, Inc. South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station		Y Y
Warrior	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y			Y (3)	Y
COTTON BG 4740	Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company		Y	TRITICALE Alzo	Plant Breeding and Acclimatization Institute	Y (*)	Y
MUSKMELON M98 XLT-86	Abbott & Cobb, Inc. Abbott & Cobb, Inc.		Y Y	Bobcat	Alberta Agriculture, Food & Rural Development Field Crop Development Centre		Y
PEA Galena Jessy	Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Brotherton Seed Company, Inc.		Y Y	WHEAT, COMMON 2145 36803	Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc. (UGARF) and University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station (UFAES)	Y (3)	Y Y
Kennedy Solution	Elsoms Seeds Limited Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.		Y Y				
Strike Sugar Sprint	Pure Line Seeds, Inc. Syngenta Seeds, Inc.		Y Y				

(*) No limit to the number of generations of certified seed beyond breeders seed.

PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATES
(Issued August 24, 2002 through October 31, 2002)

KIND VARIETY	APPLICANT	TITLE V (GEN.)	1994 PVPA	KIND VARIETY	APPLICANT	TITLE V (GEN.)	1994 PVPA
WHEAT, COMMON Above	Colorado Wheat Research Foundation	Y (3)	Y				
AGS 2000	University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc. (UGARF) and University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station (FAES)		Y				
Avalanche	Colorado Wheat Research Foundation	Y (3)	Y				
Dawson	University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc. (UGARF) and University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station (UFAES)		Y				
DW	University of Idaho	Y (3)	Y				
Gary	University of Idaho	Y (3)	Y				
Jagalene	Monsanto Company	Y (*)	Y				
Macon	Washington State University Research Foundation		Y				
Stanton	Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station	Y (3)	Y				
Tara 2002	Washington State University Research Foundation		Y				
Walworth	South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station	Y (*)	Y				

(*) No limit to the number of generations of certified seed beyond breeders seed.

PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATES
(Expired August 24, 2002 through October 31, 2002)

KIND VARIETY	APPLICANT	TITLE V (GEN.)	1994 PVPA	KIND VARIETY	APPLICANT	TITLE V (GEN.)	1994 PVPA
BARLEY							
Bumper	Busch Agricultural Resources, Inc.	Y (3)		A2943	Asgrow Seed Company		1994
BEAN, FIELD				A6520	Asgrow Seed Company		(GEN.)
Snowball	Wilbur-Ellis Company	Y (2)		BSR 201	Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station	Y (3)	PVPA
COTTON							
Bronco 625	Bronco Seed Company				Jacob Hartz Seed Company, Inc.		
Deltapine 69	Delta and Pine Land Company	Y (3)		Hartz 5171			
Germain's Acala GC-362	Acala Cotton Seeds, Inc.	Y (*)					
Terra SR-10	SeedCo Corporation						
FESCUE, CHEWINGS							
Magenta	D.J. van der Have B.V.						
FESCUE, HARD	Advanta BV						
Crystal							
FESCUE, IDAHO	Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station	Y (2)					
Joseph	Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station	Y (2)					
Nezpurs							
FESCUE, RED	W.W. Johnson and Son Ltd., U.K.	Y (3)					
Jupiter							
MUSKMELON							
Top Net SR	Harris Moran Seed Company						
PEA							
Perk	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.						
Stampede	Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.						
RYEGRASS (LOLIUM X HYBRIDUM)							
Agree	Pure Seed Testing, Inc.						
RYEGRASS, ANNUAL							
TT-80	Pure Seed Testing, Inc.						
RYEGRASS, PERENNIAL							
Birdie II	Pure Seed Testing, Inc.						
Gator	International Seeds, Inc.						
Premier	NPI Seed Inc.						
SOYBEAN							

(*) No limit to the number of generations of certified seed beyond breeders seed.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is currently conducting a study on the health status of the U.S. population. The study is being conducted in order to determine the health status of the U.S. population and to identify the health problems of the U.S. population. The study is being conducted in order to determine the health status of the U.S. population and to identify the health problems of the U.S. population. The study is being conducted in order to determine the health status of the U.S. population and to identify the health problems of the U.S. population.

To the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is currently conducting a study on the health status of the U.S. population. The study is being conducted in order to determine the health status of the U.S. population and to identify the health problems of the U.S. population. The study is being conducted in order to determine the health status of the U.S. population and to identify the health problems of the U.S. population.